

## STORM-SWEPT MINNESOTA.

The Recent Stormy Season in Minnesota Culminated in a Series of Violent Tornadoes, which Exposed Very Destructive to Life and Property in the Southern Half of the State and Also in Northern Iowa—Nearly a Hundred Lives Reported Lost, and Many Injured.

St. Paul, Minn., June 17.—The phenomenon of late and stormy season has culminated in a series of cyclones and cloud-bursts, which occurred Wednesday afternoon, and were spread over half the southern end of the state extending from Spring Valley, Fillmore county, on the east, to Heron lake, Jackson county, on the west, and to Blue Earth county on the north. It was the fiercest and most destructive storm Minnesota ever knew, not excepting even the terrible cyclone at St. Cloud, in 1886, in which eighty-six lives were sacrificed. At this time only the most meager details can be gathered. Not only are the telegraph wires down in the section devastated, but the train service is utterly demoralized, and many of the worst casualties occurred in districts remote from either rail or wire.

Three distinct cyclone centers seemed to have been marked, and in each the havoc was frightful. It is now believed that nearly three lives have been lost, nearly every meager report received here concludes by saying that the worst is to come, and later reports will swell the number of the killed and injured. In every case there was the regular funnel-shaped cloud with its deadly suction, and a cloud-burst, followed by a cloud-burst. Nothing was left standing in the path of the cyclone, houses, trees and barns having been swept away. The storm centers seem to have been at Wells, Faribault county; Sherburne, Morton county, and Spring Valley, Fillmore county.

At Wells the storm came on without the slightest warning, the frightful roar of the approaching whirlwind column being the first intimation. The cloud veered to the south as it reached the outskirts of the village, leaving a terrible scene of death and destruction.

Further Details.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 17.—A Markata, Minn., special to the Journal says: The very latest reports do not improve the situation very much. The dead are being brought into the nearest towns. At Hartland five were killed. Four dead bodies have been brought into Minnesota Lake and three into Wells. John Brown, his daughter, a lady school teacher boarding with him, and a neighbor's son, are the dead at Minnesota Lake. Brown's wife can not live. He is a wealthy farmer living between Wells and Minnesota Lake, and not a stick of his elegant house is left.

The schoolhouse at Sherburne was destroyed and one pupil killed. Nearly all the others were more or less injured. The first story of sixteen dead at Point was untrue. The country is flooded and the prairie is covered with people looking for their homes or friends. They are on horseback and in all kinds of conveyances. The houses are mostly swept away entirely without a vestige to show where they stood. When the full reports are in it is believed the list of fatalities will be thirty or forty.

The cyclone split when it reached Winnebago City and one part went south of Wells while the most destructive part went north. Many people are missing and the suffering is even worse than at first reported.

A Fairmont (Minn.) special says the cyclone passed through Martin county, from west to east at 5 p. m. Wednesday, causing a loss of thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

A schoolhouse at Fox Lake was demolished and the teachers and pupils, seventeen in number, were all injured, some of them severely.

Mr. Vonker's house in Rutland was wrecked and all the family injured. One child was killed immediately and one has since died and another may die. It is impossible to give details or estimates of loss, but the storm left Fairmont untouched. Indeed it seems not to have struck any towns or villages in its course.

It is impossible at present to get a list of those killed. Probably not less than a hundred were wounded, and as they were mostly in the country, distant from medical aid, their sufferings were terrible. All along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway from Jackson to Minnesota Lake the scene is one of devastation. Not every house is taken, but so many are destroyed that the scene is pitiful.

This is one of the richest sections of the state, and is prairie with now and then a wind break of trees planted by farmers. The wind had swept by.

The Worst Ever Experienced.  
PRESTON, Minn., June 17.—From 7 o'clock yesterday morning, four inches of rain fell in this vicinity, destroying crops, carrying off bridges and washing away, and drowning many cattle and pigs. The damage to crops will be enormous. All trains are abandoned and many miles of track are washed away. Between Wells and La Crosse ten miles of tracks are gone and no trains are expected for at least a week.

Reports from northern Iowa indicate the storm was very severe there, and the Volga, Waukon and Preston branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad are badly washed out, nearly six miles of the latter line being torn up. The storm was the worst ever experienced in this region.

American Institute of Homoeopathy.  
WASHINGTON, June 17.—At yesterday's session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy the appointment of a special committee of five to revise the laws of the institute, and the recommendation to extend the time of annual meetings, were adopted. The recommendation for the appointment of a committee on transmigration to the Chicago World's fair was adopted. After the chairman of various committees had been appointed, the subject of pedology and surgery were taken up. Several interesting papers were read and discussed.

Raising Revenue in Kentucky.  
LANCASTER, Ky., June 17.—Lancaster is a local option town, but she has her "Blind Tigers." Several days ago H. A. Burdett, a detective, took the matter in hand and began to work up cases against the illicit whisky-sellers of Battle Row, a negro settlement. He reported Wednesday five negroes and one white man were arrested on 3,221 warrants. The white is Frank Turner. He was fined \$100 each in 1,577, amounting to \$157,000. John Smith, a negro confessed to 1,535 cases. Burdett believes that Turner's friends will try to do him injury.

## A SENSE OF MORALITY.

The People Still Respect Truth and Honor in Politics.

The miscalculations of many practical politicians appear to result from an assumption that the moral sense has no place in the political action of the people. Not many months ago Mr. Ingersoll, of Kansas, declared that politics was war, and derided the idea that the decaying of the moral code had anything to do with its contests. He not only assumed that in this kind of warfare the end justified the means—the end being simply party success—but he assumed that the mass of the people had no more scruple than the politicians regarding the means that were used. Inferentially he approved of lying and misrepresentation of duplicity and deceit, of bribery and intimidation, provided only they were used so skillfully as to contribute to success. Somewhat more recently Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, likened politics to a game in which skill and adroitness were sure to prevail. His assumption, as far as the leaders and managers made the calculations and planned the moves, and the people simply fell in line and cast the vote, uninfluenced by any considerations addressed to the moral sense.

It is upon the belief that the people are controlled in this political action solely by a traditional attachment to party and by considerations of self-interest that politicians like Platt and Quay in one party, and like Hill and

Gorman in the other, base their plans. They "take no stock" in a popular sense of what is right or wrong, what is honest and straightforward or what is crafty and unscrupulous, as affecting political results, and like most people who are themselves devoid of sensitiveness as to moral distinctions, they learn nothing by the lessons of experience.

It was, in fact, the moral sense of the country that rejected Mr. Blaine eight years ago, in spite of the exceptional strength and popularity of the man with partisanship who were blind to the defects of his character. But for the revolt of the moral sense, on account of qualities and acts which showed a lack of personal integrity, he would have been the strongest candidate for nomination by his party, with the exception of Lincoln and Grant.

What has destroyed the power of Quay in Pennsylvania is the belief that in certain financial transactions in that state he showed a lack of honesty and of good faith, and in his efforts to direct the party organization he was indifferent to considerations of justice and fair dealing. It is not altogether a direct judgment upon his personal conduct, but in part the result of mistakes committed through inability to recognize the moral perceptions of others. But in reality it was the revolt of the moral sense in Pennsylvania which overthrew the power of Quay, in spite of an enormous margin of party strength in that state. Mr. Platt in this state has exhibited a similar incapacity to understand the popular instinct in favor of honest and straightforward methods, the aversion which is felt for corrupt deals and underhanded schemes. Doubtless the bulk of the voters in any party will stick to its standard in a contest, either from belief in its principles or from an attachment in prejudice which has much to do, regardless of the wrongdoing of its politicians, but with a sufficient number to make the difference between success and failure moral considerations will have greater weight than any other kind.

It is the moral sense of the people that has made the leadership of men like Platt and Quay a failure. It is what defeated Blaine as the candidate of a powerful party in 1884, and it is what defeated the effort to nominate him in 1892.—N. Y. Times.

INSINUATING AND OBSCURE THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republican platform is a queer piece of work. From the first to the last word it is insinuating and obscure. To know exactly what it means it is necessary to read it between the lines. It will be observed that the McKinley bill is nowhere specifically mentioned in the platform, although its putative author was the president of the convention. The omission was no accident. It was remembered that this bill had been condemned by the American people by a majority of nearly a million of votes. It was not forgotten that republicans of eminence had denounced the bill as a violation of the pledges made during the canvass of 1888. The platform, therefore, was content to approve protection and reciprocity without committing the party to details. Between the lines of these declarations and others of a general character we read that the republicans were afraid to endorse the McKinley bill by name. They chose so to frame the platform that it could be construed as an endorsement where it is popular, and as not an endorsement where that construction promises a better harvest of votes.

The assertion that the prices of manufactured articles are lower now than before the passage of the tariff of 1890 is designed to make consumers believe that the manufacturers were deceived when they supposed that this legislation was a better general character we read that the republicans were afraid to endorse the McKinley bill by name. They chose so to frame the platform that it could be construed as an endorsement where it is popular, and as not an endorsement where that construction promises a better harvest of votes.

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tariff of 1890 had caused the decline of the prices of manufactured goods, the manufacturers would be clamoring for its repeal.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## CROOKED POLITICS.

Can Harrison Now Carry New York and Indiana?

On the very day that Harrison was nominated the organs of the Clarksons at Des Moines insisted that there was no possibility of the reelection of the president in November without the votes of both New York and Indiana. The claim that he could pull through without these states the paper stigmatized as "merely squalid politics." Precisely the meaning of that term is not given in the political lexicon, but the Des Moines sheet does not believe that those states are at all probable to go to Harrison. Four years ago Indiana was against him, as shown by the remarkably accurate poll made up to the eve of the election. Then a barrel of small bills was shipped into the state, and under the direction of the Dudley was made to turn the scale by the merger plurality of twenty-two hundred. Now the Australian system is in operation there, and the democrats have been rolling up majorities of twenty thousand or more. The most intense haters of the Dudley are now in the state, and they know that they would not be forgiven in case of his election. Of course, the Iowa organ will be forced by its position to count in Indiana and New York now, but it will be half-hearted work, and its opinions before the nomination will be taken as its real judgment.—St. Paul Globe.

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—Morton was a millionaire who had once bought the treasury portfolio and had lost it by the perfidy of Garfield. Reid is of the millionaire nobility and he is beside that the particular enemy of organized labor.—Kansas City Times.

—The nomination of White-law Reid for vice president in place of Levi P. Morton is a peculiar concession to the one great state in the union which Mr. Harrison could not control. If it is not strictly a concession, it must be of a doubtful quality not at present visible.—N. Y. Advertiser.

—Assuming Mr. Blaine to be in the possession of all his faculties he goes down ignominiously upon a field where he was thought to be peerless and impregnable. But the likelihood is that the plumed knight is the victim, not the hero, of a heartless ring of professional politicians, who were using his name and fame as a barricade by which they might delay the movement of the convention until they had completed their plans to defeat the nomination of Harrison.—Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.).

—The convention has cut out for the organs and orators of the party a herculean task by the claims it makes as to the beneficent operations of McKinleyism. At the very least it is calling attention to the prosperous condition of our country as the result of McKinleyism, the workmen in one of the industries most carefully protected by the tariff were arraying themselves against their employers, who have announced their intention to reduce the wages of the former from twenty to fifty per cent.—Detroit Free Press.

—Ordinary courtesy and politeness should at least have prompted some republican in the Minneapolis convention to express the party's respect for Vice President Morton and its regret that tradition and flattering expectations dictated the placing of another name than his in the second place on the ticket. If Mr. Morton had always treated the republican party as the party has now treated him there would have been long faces and empty coffers in many a campaign headquarters during the past twenty years.—N. Y. Times.

—One thing seems to be certain. The republican party, although strongly incensed and kept together by the "cohesive" power of public plunder, cannot stand many more such strains as have just been put upon it at Minneapolis. Indeed, if the American people are disposed to resent the impudent parade of fraud, malice, luxury, corruption, ineptitude and treachery as undisguised factors in politics it can with safety be asserted that Benjamin Harrison will not succeed himself, and that after the 4th of next March no republican will ever again be president of the United States.—Chicago Times.

## THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

His Indian Cousin Is Not Superior to the Tribe of Jumbo.

The idea is very generally held that the African elephant is not susceptible to being tamed and used as a working animal like his cousin of India. This idea, however, is erroneous. The African elephant is fully as intelligent and docile as the Indian elephant. Most of the elephants which are exhibited in menageries and circuses, many of them in a high state of training, come from Africa. The ancient historians tell us also that for many centuries the African elephant was captured and trained for service in the armies and for use as a beast of burden and in circuses. The period when the elephant of north Africa was most utilized for these various purposes was between about 285 B. C. and 250 A. D.

The African elephant is easily distinguishable from the Asiatic species by the convexity of his face, the great length of his tusks, and particularly by the enormous size of his ears. To-day he is not found north of the desert of Sahara. When he was largely utilized by man, however, he was found in great troops not only in upper Egypt, but also in the forests of Morocco and Algeria. It was somewhere between the third and seventh century of the Christian era that the elephant finally disappeared from north Africa.

All the early historians have something to say about the use of the African elephant in warfare. It was 270 years B. C. when one of the Ptolemaic rulers of Egypt used elephants in war against the Indians. The Indian elephant, under the direction of the Dudley, was made to turn the scale by the merger plurality of twenty-two hundred. Now the Australian system is in operation there, and the democrats have been rolling up majorities of twenty thousand or more. The most intense haters of the Dudley are now in the state, and they know that they would not be forgiven in case of his election. Of course, the Iowa organ will be forced by its position to count in Indiana and New York now, but it will be half-hearted work, and its opinions before the nomination will be taken as its real judgment.—St. Paul Globe.

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these parts and tissues being so various in their structure and general appearance.

It is equally wonderful that it has the power of self-purification, receiving into the general mass, as it does, the refuse of the ever-dying body, particle by particle, carrying all such impurities to the lungs for purification, where portions are actually burned, the ashes, so to speak, escaping by each expired breath. This very important constituent is produced from the food taken each day, about the same quantity being thus produced as is rendered useless by exercise and thrown off as more or less poisonous, in the same time, the quality, the purity of such blood depending very largely on the purity of the food, the purest of which is mainly found among the grains and fruits, in which—unlike that of the animals—there are no decaying particles.

This blood, which has been regarded as "liquid flesh," does even more than sustain the flesh, as it forces its way through the pores of the body, the cuticle, hair and nails, as strange as it may seem, is really a colorless fluid, with innumerable red disks, giving it its color, in human beings, etc. These red disks are really air-cells, carrying to every possible corner of the system the oxygen of the air, which every change in the system is effected, the growth, repairs, etc. These are so numerous that it is estimated that twenty million will die at every breath, while a similar number must be created in the same time. These, then, are the laborers, the purifiers, ever active in promoting our health as well as in the eradication of disease, doing more than any other practitioner possibly can, since these faithful servants are ever busy, doing just the right thing, making no mistakes, though not always successful in removing the many obstacles so often thrown in their way.

Beside these there are white disks—one to some three hundred or four hundred of the red ones—different in their appearance and mission. It is now supposed that they are produced by the tonsils, the use of which was not formerly known, as they have no outlets along the food of the system, but they are the duty being that of destroying the disease germs, thus co-operating with the red disks. While many pass into the blood for a general purpose, still others remain where they are produced, at the entrance of the tube leading to the lungs and stomach, apparently for the purpose of destroying the disease germs that they may not attack these two important organs, effectually protecting the system, since but a few germs comparatively are effectual in their attacks.

As all of the blood vessels are connected it may be asked why, when one is punctured, does not all of the blood pass out of the body. Besides the iron, lime, magnesia, albumen, etc., in the blood, it has fibrin, coagulating when exposed to the air, forming a clot, which prevents the flow of blood, encouraging the healing, thus mercifully preventing fatal results from what we might call trifling accidents.—Dr. J. H. Hannaford in Boston Traveller.

ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

An Article of Great Utility Universal in Its Spread.

There has long been a suspicion that the leading umbrella manufacturers have tampered with the weather bureau and have paid some of the weather bureau employees a handsome salary to predict rain. The large number of predictions of wet and showery weather which have never been verified lends color to the belief that many of the meteorological savans of the government are in the pay of the umbrella manufacturers.

A signal prediction of "fair, with occasional showers," will cause the sale of hundreds of dozens of umbrellas to the trade, while a good, strong prediction of northeasterly winds, with heavy rains, gives a sudden boom to the umbrella industry, even when it is the dry and yellow leaf. The annual consumption of umbrellas in the United States is estimated at five million. The artificial stimulus of purely imaginative weather predictions increases this number greatly.

The umbrella is the most widespread article in the world. It is found in every climate, in every degree of latitude and in every degree of life. Mr. James G. Blaine carries an umbrella in Washington. The king of Dahomey carries an umbrella when he walks abroad in his capital. Mr. Gladstone carries an umbrella, so do the maharajahs of Delhi, the almirante of Swat, the prince of Siam, the mikado of Japan, the great tycoon of China, the shah of Persia, the king of the Sandwich islands, the ameer of Afghanistan and Muley Hassan.

Everybody has heard of "umbrellas." Perhaps few are aware how old umbrellas are. Pictures of umbrellas are found on walls of the ruins of Nineveh. Jonah may have borrowed an umbrella if it happened to be showery weather when he visited Nineveh. Three thousand years ago the citizens of Nineveh may have leached their umbrellas against a ruined wall, and may have stopped to talk to a citizen of Babylon who carried his umbrella under his arm. Cleopatra had a gorgeous umbrella. Julius Caesar perhaps walked up the steps of the Roman senate with an umbrella over his head. For aught anybody knows to the contrary, Noah may have carried a family umbrella aboard the ark.

In some countries the umbrella, like the sword, is a mark of distinction. Kings enjoy a certain reflected glory from the magnificence of their umbrellas. Noblemen carry gorgeous umbrellas, but not so gorgeous as those of the king.

The anatomy of an umbrella has never been deeply studied, but it is not dissimilar to that of a human being. Both have ribs. An American umbrella usually has eight ribs, though some particularly large and healthy umbrellas have sixteen ribs. Chinese and Japanese umbrellas have a generous allotment of ribs, some of them possessing as many as forty or fifty.—N. Y. Journal.

—From Albany, N. Y., comes the story that in July, 1888, the humorist, John Price, now serving a nine-year sentence at Dannemora, slipped up behind P. K. Dedrick just as he left his carriage on the front of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank and extracted from the seat a package containing \$85,000 in negotiable bonds. A few days after the bonds were received by ex-District Attorney Hugh Reilly. The package was intact, and the accumulated interest makes them worth about \$42,000. There is no clew from where they came except that they were sent from New York city. The mystery lies in the fact that they were returned at all as they are negotiable.

THE BLOOD.

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